THE MESSAGE.

President Cleveland Lays Before Congress the Needs of tho

Strong Ground Taken on Civil Service and the Mormon Question-Our Coast Must be Protected-No more Silver Dollars Needed-Other Topics Discussed.

Washington, D. C., December 8.-The President's Message was sent to Congress a few minutes after the two Houses had assembled and was read. It is in substance

as follows:

To THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.—
Tour assembly is clouded by a sense of public bernavement, caused by the recent and
sudden desh of Thomas A. Hendricks, Vioe
President of the United States. His distinguished public services, his complete integrity and devotion to every duty, and his personal virtues will find honorable record in
his country's history. Ample and repeated
proofs of the esteem and confidence in which
he was held by 'is fellow-countrymen were
manifested by his election to offices of the
most important trust and highest dignity,
and at length full of years and honors he has
been laid at rest amid universal sorrow and
benediction.

The Constitution which requires those

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The Constitution, which requires those chosen to legislate for the people to annually meet in the discharge of their solemn trust, also requires the President to give to Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such m asur s as he shall deem necessary and expedient. At the threshold of a compliance with these constitutional directions it is well for us to bearin mind that our usefulness to the people's interest will be promoted by a constant appreciation of the scope and character of our respective duties as they relate seter of our respective duties as they relate to Federal legislation. While the Executive may recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient, the responsibility for legis-lative action must and should rest upon those selected by the people to make their laws.

laws.

Contemplation of the grave and responsible functions assigned to the executive branches of the Government under t e Constitution will disclose the partitions of power between our respective departitions of power between our respective departments and their nece saary independence, and also the need for the exercise of all the power entrusted to each in that spirit of comit and cooperation which is scential to the proper fulfillment of the patriotic obligations which rest upon us as faithful servants of the people. The realous watchfulness of our constituencies, great and small, supplements their suffrages, and before the tribunal they establish every public servant should be judged.

judged.
It is gratifying to announce that the rela-tions of the United States with all

POREIGN POWERS continue to be friendly. Our position, after nearly a century of successful constitutional government, maintenance of good faith in all our engagements, the avoidance of complications with other nations and consistent and amicable attitude toward the strong and weak alike, furnishes proof of a political disposition which renders professions of good will unnecessary. There are no questions of difficulty pending with any foreign government.

will unnece-sary. There are no questions of difficulty pending with any foreign government.

The Argentine Government has revived the long dormant question of the Falkland Islauds by claiming from the United States indemnity for their loss, attributed to the action of the commander of the sloop-of-war Lexington, in breaking up a piratical colony on those islands in 1831, and their subsequent occupation by Great Britain. In view of the ample justification for the act of the Lexington and the derelict condition of the Islands before and after their alleged occupation by Argentine colonists, this Government considers the claim as wholly groundless.

Question has arisen with the Government of Austria, Hungary touching the representation of the United States at Vieuna. Having, under my constitutional prerogative, appointed as estimable citizen of unimpeached probity and competence as minister at that court, the Government of Austria Hungary invited this Government of Austria Hungary invited this Government of Austria Hungary invited the Government of Austria Hungary invited the Government of Austria Hungary invited the spointed Envoy, asking that, in view thereof, the appointment should be withdrawn.

The reasons advanced were such as could not be acquiesced in without violation of my onth of office and the precept of the Constitution, since they necessarily involved a limitation in favor of a foreign government upon the right of selection by the Executive, and required such an application of a religious test as a qualification for

cath of office and the precept of the Constitution, since they necessarily involved a limitation in favor of a foreign government apon the right of selection by the Executive, and required such an application of a religious test as a qualification for office under the United States as would have resulted in the practical diffranchise ment on a large class of our citizens and the abandonment of a vital principle of our government. The Austro-Hungarian government finally decided not to receive Mr. Keiley as the Envoy of the United States, and that gentleman has since resigned his commission, leaving the post vacant. I have made no new nomination, and the interests of this government at Vienna are now in the care of the Secretary of Legation, acting as Charge d'Affaires ad interim.

Early in March last war broke out in Central America, caused by the attempt of Guatemala to consolidate the several States into assingle government. In these contests between our neighboring States the United States forbore to interfere actively, but lent the aid of their friendly offices in deprecation of war and to promote peace and concord among the belligerants, and by such counsel contributed importantly to the restoration of tranquility in that locality.

Emergencies growing out of civil war in the United States of Colombia, demanded of the government at the beginning of this administration the employment of armed force to fulfill its guarantees under the thirty-fifth article of the treaty of 1846 in order to keep the transit open across the Esthmus of Panama Desirous of exercising only the powers expressly reserved to us by the treaty and madfiel of the rights of Colombia, the forces sent to the Isthmus were instructed to confine their action to "positively and efficaciously" preventing the transit and its accessories from being "interrupted or embarased."

The execution of this delicate and responsible task necessarily involved p. lice control

The execution of this delicate and respon-The execution of this delicate and responsible task necessarily involved p lice control where the local authority was temporarily powerless, but always in aid of the sovereignty of Colombia. The prompt and successful fulfillment of its duty by this Government was highly appreciated by the Government of Colombia, and has been followed by expression of its satisfaction. High praise is due to the officers and men engaged in this service.

service.

The restoration of peace on the Isthmus by the re-establishment of the constituted government there being thus accomplished, the forces of the United States were withdrawn. ment there being thus accomplished, the forces of the United States were withdrawn. Pending these occurrences, a quession of much importance was presented by decrees of the Coombian Government, proclaiming the closure of certain ports then in the hands of insurgents, and declaring vessels held by the revolutionists to be piratical and liable to capture by any power. To neither of these propositions could the United States assent. An effective closure of ports not in the possession of the Government, but held by hostiles and partisans could not be recognized, neither could the vessels of insurgents against the legitimate sovereignty be deemed hostes humani generis within the precepts of international law, whatever might be the definition and pennity of their acts under the municipal law of the State against whose authority they were in revolt. The denial by this Government of the Colombian propositions did not, however, imply the admission of a beligerant status on the part of the insurgents.

Te Colombian Government has expressed its willing ess to negotiate conventions for is willing ess to negotiate conventions for the adjustment by arbitration of claims by foreign citizens arising out of the destruc-tion o the city of Aspinwall by the insur-rectionary forces.

TRANSIT ACROSS THE ISTHMUS.

TRANSIT ACROSS THE ISTHMUS.

The interest of the United States in a practicable transit for ships across the strip of land separating the Atlantic from the Pacific has been repeatedly manifested during the last half century.

My immediate predecessor caused to be negotiated with Nicarargua a treaty for the construction, by and at the sole cost of the United States, of a canal through Nicaraguan territory, and laid it before the Senate. Pending the action of that body thereon I withdrow the treaty for re-examination. Attentive consideration of its provisions leads me to withhold it from resubmission to the Senate.

Senate.

Maintaining, as I do, the tenets of a line of Presidents from Washington's day, which proscribe entangling alliances with foreign States, I do not favor a policy of acquisition of new and distant territory, or the incorpora-

tion of remote interests with our own. The laws of progress are vital and organic, and we must be conscious of the brosistible tide of commercial expansion which, as the consomitant of our se ive civilization, day by day, is being urged onward by those increasing facilities of production, transportation, and communication to which steam and electricity have given birth. But our duty in the present instructs us to address ourselves mainly to the development of the va tressources of the great area committed to our charge, and to the cultivations of the arts of peace within our borders, though jealously alert in preventing the American hemisphere from bein involved in the political problems and complications of distant Governments; therefore I am unable to recommend propositions involving paramount privileges of ownership or right outside of our own territory when coupled with absolute and unlimited engagements to defend the territorial integrity of the State where such interests lie.

While the general project of connecting the two oceans by means of canals is to be encouraged. I am of opinion that any scheme to that end to be considered with favor should be free from the features a linded to.

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the two oceans by means of canals is to be encouraged. I am of opinion that any soheme to that end to be considered with favor should be free from the features alinded to.

The Tehunstepec route is declared by engineers of the highest repute and by competent scientists, to afford an entirely practicable transit for vessels and cargoes, by means of a ship rallway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The obvious advantages of such a route, if feasible, over othere more remote from the axial lines of traffic between Enrope and the Pacific, and particularly between the Valley of the Mississippi and the western coast of North and South America are deserving of consideration.

Whatever highway may be constructed across the barrier, dividing the two great maratime areas of the wirld must be for the world's benefit, a trust for mankind, to be removed from the chance of domination by any single power, nor become a point of invitation for hostilities or a prize for warlike ambition. An engagement combining the construction, ownership and operation of such a work by this government with an offensive and defensive alliance for its protection, with the foreign state whose responsibilities and rights we would share, is, in my judgment, inconsistent with such dedication to universal and neutral use, and would, moreover, entail measures for its realization beyond the scope of our National polity or present means.

The apse of years has abundantly confirmed the wisdom and foresight of those earlier administrations which long before the conditions of maritime intercourse were changed and enlarged by the progress of the age, proclaimed the vital need of intercocanic transit across the American Isthmus and consecrated it in advance to the common use of markind by their positive declared in no uncertain tones by Mr. Casa, who, while Secretary of State in 1858, announced that "What the United States want in Central America, next to the happiness of its people; is the security and neutrality of the intercocanic routes which lead through

its people, is the security and neutrality of the intercocanic routes which lead through it."

The construction of three transcontinental lines of railway, all in successful operation, wholly within our territ ry and uniting the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, has been accompanied by results of a most interesting and mpressive nature, and has created new conditions, not in the routes of commerce only, but in political geography, which powerfully affect our relations toward, and nee ssarily increase our interests in, any transisthmian route which may be opened and employed for the ends of peace and traffic, or in other contingencies, for uses fnimical to buth.

Transportation is a factor in the cost of commodities scarcely second to that of their production, and weighs as heavily upon the consumer. Our existence already has proven the great importance of having the competition between land carriage and water carriage fully developed, each acting as a protection to the public against the tendencies of monopoly which is inherent in the cossolidation of wealth and power in the hands of vast corporations. These suggestions may serve to emphasize what I have already said on the score of the necessity of a neutralization of any interoceanic transit, and this can only be accomplished by making the uses of the route open to all nations and subject to the ambitions and warlike necesities of mone.

The drawings and report of a recent survey

and subject to the ambitions and warlike necesities of none.
The drawings and report of a recent survey of the Nicaragua canal route made by Chief Engineer Menocal will be communicated for your information.
The claims of citizens of the United States for losses by reason of the late military operating of Chili in Peru and Bolivia are the subject of negotiation for a claims convention with Chili, providing for their submission to arbitration. THE CHINESE QUESTION.

restrictive legislation, in Transfactory, factory,
The recent outbreak in Wyoming Territory,
where numbers of unoffendingChinamen, indisputably within the protection of the treaties and the law, were murdered by a mob,
and the still more recent threatened outthere is apprehension lest the bitterness of seeling against the Mongolian race on the Pacific slope may find vent in similar lawless

Pacific slope may find vent in similar lawless demonstration.

All the power of this Government should be exerted to mainiain the amplest good faith toward China in the treatment of these men, and the inflexible sternness of the law in bringing the wrong doers to justice should be insisted upon. Every effort has been made by this Government to prevent these violent outbreaks, and to aid the representatives of China in their investigation of these outrages, and it is but just to say that they are traceable to the lawlessness of men not citizens of the United States engaged in competition with Chinese laborers. If existing isws are inadequate to compass the end in view. I shall be prepared to give carnest consideration to any further remedial measures within the treaty limits which the wisdom of Congress may advise.

RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORTATIONS.

I regret to say that the restrictions upon

RESTRICTIONS ON EXPORTATIONS.

I regret to say that the restrictions upon the importation of our pork into France, notwithstanding the abundant demonstrations of the absence of sanitary danger in its use; but I entertain strong hopes that with a better understanding of the matter, this vexatious prohibition will be removed. It would be pleasing to be able to say as much with respect to Germany, Austria and other countries where such food products are absolutely excluded without present prospect of reasonable change.

OUR PINANCES.

OUR FINANCES.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury fully exhibits the condition of the public finances and of the several branches of Government connected with his department. The suggestions of the Secretary relating to the practical operations of this important department, and his recommendations in the direction of simplification and economy, particularly in the work of collecting customs duties, are especially urged upon the attention of Congress.

The amount paid on the public debt during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1885, was \$45,965,235.43, and there has been paid since that date and up to November 1, 1885, the sum of \$369,838, leaving the amount of the debt at the last named date \$1,514.475,800.47. There was, however, at that time in the Treasury applicable to the general purposes of the Government the sum of \$66,818, 282.38.

The total receipts for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, ascertained to October 1, 1885, and estimated for the remainder of the year, are \$315,000,000. The expenditures ascertained and estimated for the same time are \$245,930,000, leaving a surplus at the close of the year estimated at seventy millions. OUR FINANCES.

The fact that our revenues are in excess of the actual needs of an economical administration of Government, justifies a reduction in the amount exacted from the people for its support. Our Government is but the means established by the will of a free people, by which certain principles are applied which they have adopted for their benefit and protection; and it is never better administered, and its true spirit is never better observed than when the people's taxation for its support is scrupulously limited to the actual necessity of expenditure, and distributed according to a just and equitable plan. actual necessity of expenditure, and distributed according to a just and equitable plan. The proposition with which we have to deal is the feduction of the revenue received by the Government and indirectly paid by the people from custom duties. The question of free trade is not involved nor is there now any occasion for the general discussion of the wisdom or expediency of a protective system. Justice and fairness dictate that in any modification of our present laws relating to revenue, the in ustries and interests which have been encouraged by such laws and in which our citizens have large investments should not be ruthlessly injured or destroyed. estroyed.
We should also deal with the subject in We should also deal with the subject in such manner as to protect the interests of American labor, which is the capital of our working men. Its stability and proper re-muneration furnish the most justifiable pre-text for a protective policy. Within these

limitations a certain reduction should be made in our customs revenue. The amount of such reduction having been determined, the inquiry follows, where can it best be remitted, and what articles can best be released from duty in the interest of our

released from duty in the interest of our citizens.

I think the reduction should be made in the revenue derived from a tax upon the imported necessaries of life. We thus directly lessen the cost of living in every family of the land and release to the people in every humble home a larger measure of the rewards of frugal industry.

NATIONAL BANKS.

During the year ended November 1, 1865, 185 National Banks were organized, with an aggregate capital of \$16,933,000, and circulating notes have been issued to them amounting to \$1,274,910. The whole number of these banks in existence on the day above mentioned was 2,227.

The very limited amount of circulating notes issued by our National Banks, compared with the amount the law permits them to issue, upon a deposit of bonds for their redemption, indicates that the volume of our circulating medium may be largely increased through this instrumentality. Nothing more important than the present condition of our currency and coinage can claim your attention.

THE SILVER DOLLAR. Since February, 1878, the Government has under the compulsory provisions of law purchased silver buillon and coined the same at the rate of more than \$2,000,400 every month. By this process up to the present date 215,789,431 silver dollars have been coin

A resonable appreciation of a delegation of power to the general government would limit its exercise without express restrictive words to the people's needs and the requirements of the public welfare.

Upon this theory, the authority to "coin money" given to Congress by the Constitution if it permits the purchase by the government of builton for coinage, in any event, does not justify such purchase a coinage to an extent beyond the amount needed for a sufficient circulating medi m. The desire to utilize the silver product of the country should not lead to a misuse or the perversion of this power.

to utilise the silver product of the country should not lead to a misuse or the perversion of this power.

The necessity for such an addition to the silver currency of the nation as is compelled by the silver coinage act, is negatived by the fact that up to the present time only about fitty millions of silver dollars so coined have actually found their way into circulation, leaving more than 165,000,000 in possession of the Government, the custody of which has entailed a considerable expense for construction of vaults for its deposit. Against this latter amount there are outstanding silver certificates amounting to about \$33,000,000.

Every month two millions of gold in the public treasury are paid out for two millions or more of silver dollars, to be added to the dile mass already accumulated. If continued long enough this operation will result fin the substitution of silver for all the gold the Government owns applicable to its general purposes, it will not do to rely upon the customs receipts of the Government to make good this drain of gold, because the silver thus coined having been made legal tender for all the tax and dues, public and private, at times during the last six months fitty-eight per cent of the receipts for duties have been in silver or silver certificates, while the average within that period has been twenty per cent.

The portion of silver and its certificates

cent.

The portion of silver and its certificates received by the Government will probably increase as time goes on for the reason that the nearer the period approaches when it will be obliged to offer silver in payment of its obligations, the greater inducement there will be to heard gold against depreciation in the value of silver, or for the purpose of speculating.

will be to hoard gold against depreciation in the value of silver, or for the purpose of speculating.

This hoarding of gold has already begun. When the time comes that gold has been withdrawn from circulation then will be apparent the difference between the real value of the silver dollar and a dollar in gold, and the two coins will part company.

Gold, still the standard of value and necessary in our dealings with other countries, will be at a premium over silver; banks which have substituted gold for the deposits of their customers may pay them with silver bought with such gold, thus making a handsome profit, rich speculators will sell their hoa ded gold to their neighbors who need it to liquidate their foreign debts at a ruinous premium over silver, and the laboring men and women of the land most defenseless of afil, will find that the dollar received for the wage of their toll has sadly shrunk in its purchasing power.

I may be said that the latter result will be

an, win that that the donar received for the wage of their toil has sadly shrunk in its purchasing power.

I may be said that the latter result will be but temporary, and that ultimately the price of labor will be adjusted to the change, but even if this takes place, the wage-worker can not possibly gain, but must inevitably lose, since the price he is compelled to pay for his living will not only be measured in a coin heavily depreciated and fluctuating and uncertain in its value, but this un ertainty in the value of the purchasing medium will be made the pretext for an advance in prices beyond that justified by actual depreciation.

The words uttered in 1844 by Daniel Webster, in the Senate of the United States, are true to-day. "The very man of all others who has the deepost inferest in a sound currency, and who suffers most by mischlevous legislation in money matters, is the man who earns his daily bread by his daily toil." The most distinguished advocate of bimetalism discussing our silver coinage has lately written. "No American citizen's hand has yet

discussing our silver coinage has lately writ-ten, "No American citizen's hand has yet felt the sensation of cheapness, either in re-ceiving or expending, the silver act dollars." And those who live by labor or legitimate trade never will feel that sensation of cheap-

However p'enty silver dollars may become, they will not be distributed as gifts among the people, and if the laboring man should receives four depreciated dollars where he now receives but two he will pay not the depreciated coin more than double the price he now pays for all the necessaries and comforts of life.

now pays for all the necessaries and comforts of life.

So if this silver coinage be continued we may reasonably expect that gold and its equivalent will abandon the field of circulation to silver alone. This, of course, must produce a severe contraction of our circulating medium instead of adding to it.

It may be said in brief as the result of these efforts that the attitude of the leading powers remains substantially unchanged since the Monetary Conference of 1881, nor is it to be questioned that the views of these governments are in each instance supported by the weight of public opinion. The steps thus taken have therefore only more fully demonstrated the uselessness of further attempts at present to arrive at ny agreement on the subject of other nations.

THE NAVY.

Inspired, as I am, by the hope, shared by all patriotic citizens, that the day is not for distan when our navy will be such as befits our standing among the nations of the earth, and rejoiced at every step that leads in the direction of such a consummation, I deem it my duty to especially direct the attention of Congress to the close of the report of the Secretary of the Navy, in which the humiliating weakness of the present organization of this department is exhibited, and the startling abuses and waste of its present method are exposed. THE NAVY.

THE INDIAN QUESTION. The report of the Secretary of the Interior, containing an account of the operations of this important department and much nteresting information, will be submitted for

esting information, will be submitted for your consideration.

The most intricate and difficult subject in charge of this department is the treatment and management of the Indians. I am satisfied that some progress may be noted in their condition as the result of a prudent administration of the present laws and regulations for their control.

But it is submitted that there is lack of a fixed purpose of policy on this subject.

But it is submitted that there is lack of a fixed purpose of policy on this subject, which should be supplied. It is useless to dilate upon the wrongs of the Indians, and as useless to indulge in the heartless belief that because their wrongs are revenged in their own atrocious manner, therefore they

their own atrocious manner, therefore they should be exterminated.

They are within the care of our Government, and their rights are, or should be, protected from invasion by the most solemn obligations. They are properly enough called the wards of the Government, and it should be borne in mind that this guardianship involves, on our part, efforts for the improvement of their rights.

ment of their condition and the enforcement of their rights.

In dealing with this question the desires manifested with the Indians should not be ignored. I recommend the passage of a law authorizing the appointment of six Commissioners, three of whom shall be detailed from the army, to be charged with the duty of a careful inspection from time to time of all the Indians upon our reservations, or subject to the care and control of our Government, with a view of discovering their exact condition and needs and determining what steps shall be taken on behalf of the Government to improve their situation in mining what steps shall be taken on behalf or the Government to improve their situation in the direction of their self support and com-plete civilization, that they ascertain from such inspection what, if any, of the reserva-tions may be reduced in area, and in such cases what part not needed for Indian occu-pation, may be purchased by the Government from the Indians, and disposed of for their benefit.

It is not for the common benefit of the United States that a large area of the public

lands should be acquired, directly or through fraud, in the hands of a single individual. The Nation's strength is in the people. The Nation's placy is in the equality of her justice. The Nation's perpetuity is in the patrictism of all her people. Hence, as far as practicable, the plan adopted in disposal of public lands should have in view the original policy, which encouraged many purchasers of these lands for homes and discouraged the massing of large areas. Exclusive of Alaska, about three-fifths of the national domains has been sold or subjected to contract or grant. Of the remaining two-fifth a considerable portion is either mountain or desert. A rapidly increasing population creates a growing demand for home, and the accumulation of wealth inspires an eager competition to obtain the public land for speculative purposes. In the future this collision of interests will be more difficult. I therefore commend to your attention the recommend to your attention the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior with reference to the repeal and modification of certain of our land lays.

The Nation has made princely grants and subsidies to a system of ratirowds projected as great National highways to connect the Pacific States with the East. It has been charged that these donations from the people have been diverted to private gain, and corrupt uses, and thus public indignation has been aroused and suspicion engendered. Our great National highways to connect the Pacific States with the East. It has been charged that these donations from the people have been diverted to private gain, and corrupt uses, and thus public indignation has been aroused and suspicion engendered. Our great Nation does not begruinge its generosity, but it abhors peculation and fraud, and the favorable regard of our people for the great corporations to which these grants were made can only be revived by a restoration of confidence, to be secured by their eights on the highways of travel, is all the public asks and it

permaneuti; secured to the roads and National pride would take the place of National complaint.

PENSIONS.

It appears from the report of the Commissioner of Pensions that there were on the lat day of July, 1886, 353, 125 persons borne upon the pension rolls, who were classified as follows: Army invalids, 214,459; widows, minor children and deper dent relatives on deceased soldiers. 78,841; navy invalids, 2,746; navy widows, minor children and dependents, 1,252; survivers of the war of 1812, 295, and widows of those who have served in that war, 17,212. About one man in ten of all those who enlisted in the late war is reported as receiving pensions, exclusive of the dependents of deceased soldiers.

On the 1st of July 1875, the number of pensioners was 24,321, and the increase within the ton years next thereafter was 110,304. While there is no expenditure of the public funds which the people more cheerfully approved that that the recognition of the services of our soldiers, living and dead, the sentiment underlying the subject should not be vitiated by the introduction of any fraudulent practices. Therefore it is fully as important that the rolls should be cleansed of all those who, by fraud, have secured a place thereon as that meritorious claims should be speedily examined and adjusted. The reforms in the methods of doing the business of this buerau, which have lately been inaugurated, promise better results in both these directions.

THE MORMON QUESTION THE MORMON QUESTION.

In the Territory of Utah the law of the United States passed for suppression of polygamy has been energetically and fa thfully executed during the past year with measurably good results. A number of convictions have been secured for unlawful cohabitation, and in ome cases pleas of guilty have been entered, and slight punishment imposed upon promise by accused that they would not again offend against the law nor advise, counsel, aid or abet, in any way, its violation by others.

odinsel, aid or abet, in any way, its violation by others.

The Utah Commissioners express the opinien, based upon such information as they are able to obtain, that but few polygamous marriages have taken place; in the territory during the last year. They further report that while there can not be found on the registration lists of voters the name of a man actually guilty of polygamy, and while none of that class are holding office, yet at the last election in the territory, all the officers elected, except in one county, were men who, though not actually living in the practice of polygamy, subscribe to the doctrine of polygamy amy, subscribe to the doctrine of polygamous marriages as a Divine revelation and a law unto all, higher and more binding upon the co-science than any human law, local or national.

Thus is the strange spectacle presented of

unto all, higher and more binding upon the co-science than any human law, local or national.

Thus is the strange spectacle presented of a community protected by a Republican form of Government to which they owe allegisance, sustaining by their suffrages a principle and a belief which sets at naught that obligation of absolute obedience to the laws of the land which lies at the foundation of republican institutions. The strength, the perpetuity and the destiny of the nation rest upon our homes established by the law of God, guarded by parental care regulated by parental authority and sanctified by parental love.

rental love.

T. ese are not the homes of polygamy. The mothers of our land, who rule the Nation as they mold the characters and guide the actions of their sons, live according to God's holy ordinances, and each, secure and happy in the exclusive love of the father of her children, sheds the warm light of true wo manhood, unperverted and unpolluted, upon all within her pure and wholesome family circle.

cle.

These are not the cheeriess, crushed, and unwomanly mothers of polygamy.

There should be no relaxation in the firm but just execution of the law now in operation, and I should be glad to approve such further discreet legislation as will rid the country of this blot upon its fair fame.

Since the people upholding polygamy in our territories are reinforced by immigration from other lands, I recommend that a law be passed to provent the importation of Mormons into the country.

CIVIL SERVICE.

I am inclined to think that there is no sentiment more general in the minds of the people of our country than a conviction of the correctness of the principle upon which law enforcing civil service reform is based. In its present condition the law regulates only near to the subordinate public positions throughout the country. It applies a test of fitness to applicants for these places by means of a comnetitive examination and gives large discretion to the Commissioners as to the character of the examination and many other matters connected with its excention. Thus the rules and regulations adopted by the Commission have much to do with the practical usefulness of the statute and with the results of its application.

The people may well frust the Commissioner to execute the law with perfect fairness and with as little irritation as is possible. But of course no relaxation of the principle which

and with the results of its application.

The people may well trust the Commissioner to execute the law with perfect fairness and with as little irritation as is possible. But of course no relaxation of the principle which underlies it, and no weakening of the safe guards which surround it can be expected. Experience in its administration will probably suggest amendment of the method of its execution, but I venture to hope that we shall never again be remitted to the system which distributes public positions purely as rewards for partisan service.

Doubts may well be ennertained whether our government could survive the strain of a continuance of the system, which upon every change of Administration: inspires an immense army of claimants for office to lay siege to the patronage of government, engrossing the time of public officers with the importunities, spreading abroad the contagion of their disappointment and filling the air with the tumult of their discontent.

The allurements of an immense number of offices and places exhibited to the voters of the land and the promise of their bestowal infrecognition of partisan activity debauch the suffrage and rob political action of its thoughtful and deliberative character. The evil would increase with the multiplication of offices consequent upon our extension, and the manual for office holding growing from its indulgence would pervade our population so generally that patriotic purpose, the support of principle, the desire for the public good and sollcitude for the Nation's welfare would be nearly banished from the activity of our party contests and cause them to degenerate into ignoble, selfish and disgraceful struggles for the possess on of office—public place.

Civil service reform enforced by law came not too soon to check the progress of demoralization. One of its effects, not enough regarded is the freedom it brings to the political action of those conservative and sober men who, in fear of the confusion and risk attending an arbitrary, and sudden change in all there are legitimate advantages, nor discon nected with office holding, which follow

party supremacy.

The Civil Service law does not prevent the discharge of the indolent or incompetent clerk, but it does prevent supplying his place with the unfit party worker.

Thus, in both phases, is seen benefit to the public service.

And the people who desire good sovernment, have secured this statute, will not relinquish its benefits without protest, nor are they unmindful of the fact that its full advantages can only be gained through the complete good faith of those having its execution in charge and this they will insist upon. I recommend that the salaries of the Civil Service Commissioners be therea ed to a sum more nearly commensurate to their important duties.

a sum more nearly commensurate to their important duties.

PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

The present condition of the law relating to the succession to the Presidency in the event of death, disability, or removal of both the President and Vice President, its such as to require immediate amendment. This subject has repeatedly been considered by Congress, but no result has been reached. The recent lameutable death of the Vice President and vacancies at the same time in all other offices, the incumberis of which might immediately exercise the functions of the Presidential office has caused public anxiety and a just demand that a recurrence of such a condition of affairs should not be permitted.

In conclusion I commend to the wise care and thoughtful attention of Cougress the needs, the welfare and the aspirations of an intelligent and generous nation. To subordinate these to the narrow advantages of partisanship or the accomplishment of selfab aims s to violate the people's trust and betray the people's interests. But an individual sense of responsibility on the part of each of us, and a stern defermination to perform our duty well, must give a piace, among those who have added in sheer day and generation to the glory and prospering of the curb eleved land.

[Signed] Grover Clevelland.

Washington, December 8, 1886.

KING LUDWIG.

The Crazy Monarch's Magnificent and Coatly Sleighs.

In the Frankfurter Zeitung of recent

date appears an interesting account of three sledges belonging to the King of Bavaria, which are employed by him in his night excursions during the swinter in the Bavarian Highlands and which have lately been under repair at Munich. One is a magnificent vehicle, of nich. One is a magnificent vehicle, of colossal dimensions, capable of being used either as carriage or sledge, and quite too large for transport by rail. It is a closed vehicle, mostly richly gift, and upholstered in blue velvet. A group of genii support a sort of canopy, composed of golden crowns. The others are smaller, designed by Munich artists in the time of the Louis Quatorze style. The ornamentation is so profuse style. The ornamentation is so profuse that only three small spaces were left on the panels, which have been filled by delicate mythological pictures, painted by Von Pechmann, of Munich. The front of the oldest sledge (which is, however, only twelve years old) is formed by a gigan-tic shell, supported by Tritons, with lit-tle Cupids, seated on its edge, carry back wreaths to the royal occupant. All the sledges are drawn by four horses, having postilions. It will easily be un-derstood that such beautiful and delicate pieces of workmanship must suffer considerably in their night drives over rough mountain roads, covered deep with ice and snow. And so they have to be sent regularly to Munich every

summer for repair.

On the present occasion it was the wish of the King that they should be all fitted with the electric light. But this was not possible, in the case of the largest sledge, for the want of means to place a sufficient amount of accumulators. I is a queer fancy that forbids all ordinary eyes to see these remarkable vehicles which are reserved to dazzle the pear ants of the Bavarian Alps as they flash past in the late winter nights like some of the phantoms of German legends.

SHORT PRAYERS.

How the Bishop of Rochester Reprove

At a dinner party of the Duke of Ormand's a dispute arose concerning short prayers. Sir Walter Wyndham said the shortest prayer he ever heard the prayer just before the battle of Blenheim; "Oh God, if there be a God—save my soul— if I have a soul!" The Bishop of Ro-chester, who was present, addressing Wyndham, said: "Your prayer, Sir Wil-liam, is indeed very short, but I re-member another as short, and much better offcred up, likewise by a poor sol-dier on the eve of a battle: 'Oh God! if ir the hour of battle I forget Thee, do not Thou forget me!" This as the bishop pronounced it in his usual grace and dig nity, was a very gentle and polite re proof, and was so felt by the company. Dr. Gerald Ramsey, the old Scotch physician, who was of the company, begged to be allowed to tell of a ferven prayer which he once heard a peniten utter, when she thought none were near old woman," said the doctor, "true hearted and benevolent, who had spena long life in doing good to others When she knew she was dying, and was dving, and when she thought I had passed beyond hearing, she folded her palsied hands, and gently murmured: 'O, God! it there's a wee bit o' good in me, dinns forget it!' And I think," added Ramsey, "those were the last words she ever spoke." - Scottish Journal

A Remarkable Clock. One of the most remarkable of clocks

has just been constructed in London for a banking establishment. It is on the twenty-four hour principle, and is notable as possessing probably the simplest method which has yet been resorted to for indicating time according to the new enumeration. The clock in question has only one hand, and the figures around are placed as heretofore. stead, however, of indicating the hours they indicate the minutes only, which are marked from five to sixty. hours are shown on a sunk dial revolv-ing under the upper dial, a space being eft in the upper dial in which the next hour figure comes forward instantane ously upon the minute hand, completing its circuit of sixty minutes-that is in a word, the solitary hand marks the minutes, and the sunk space shows the hour .- N. Y. Sun.

—While King Humbert, of Italy, was shooting recently in the park of Monza, his gun missed fire, and when he put in another cartridge and fired he received such a shock that he thought the gur had burst and broken his arm. It found that the first bullet had not issued from the gun, and the second occasion ing a block, it was only the excellence of the gun that prevented it from burst

-First compositor-"How do you divide marriage?" Second compositor—
"Divorce."—Puck.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

The death rate in Dakota is only five in the thousand.

-The Great Eastern is to be moored at Gibraltar as a coal hulk.

—It is illegal in Paris for a news-dealer to lend out a newspaper to any one for reading purposes. -A silver box, shut at a wedding in Hartford, Conn., the other day, is to be kept under seal, like that of Pan-dora, till the time for the silver anni-

versary, twenty-five years hence. —A horseshoe has been invented that comes on and off like a man's shoe. A rim at the bottom and a buckle at the back hold it in place. A pad protects the bottom of the hoof.—Troy Times.

—Three hundred and fifty-eight criminals, who have escaped from Georgia in the last few years, are wanted in that State. The rewards offered for them aggregate one hundred thousand dol-

—It has been discovered at Austin. Tex., that one-half the thirty million acres of school and university lands have been free-grazed for years, the State deriving no income from the cat-

-It is reported from Dakota that

—It is reported from Dakota that prairie fires will not cross fields of clover or timothy, as there is a green sprig at the bottom which checks it. It is the dry buffalo grass that the fiames run in. As the land is improved and tame grasses are sown this scourge will be checked.—Chicago Tribune.

—Blue Ribbon beer, manufactured in Toronto, and claimed to be a temperance beverage, was tested a few days ago on two men, each of whom drank seven glasses in an hour and a half and then became drunk. The court thereupon decided that the stuff was intoxicating.—Chicago Herald.

—The advantage of fresh air from the open windows in a sleeping room has received strong proof from an incident of the cholera in Spain. In the house of a rich merchant the cholera attacked, first of all, the one person who slept in the only room of the iwelling which was without a window.

—Tossing as high in air as possible

Tossing as high in air as possible the dryest of the long seed pods under the maple trees, is suggested by the Lawrence (Mass.) American as a new diversion of school children for recess. "The peculiar motion while falling may surprise those who have never tried it. It might be called the game of butterfly."

—If a wife's feelings are injured one hundred thousand dollars worth by the killing of her husband in Texas, where men are plenty, what must be the extent of damage inflicted upon her affections in a parallel case in Massachusetts, where the reserve supply is about seventy thousand short?—Charleston (S.

—Mining was prospected within a few miles of Nogales, Cal., three hundred and three years ago, says the Nugget, ages before the ground was disturbed by the miner's pick in any of the so-called older States or Territories, and the present indications are that ere long the most important mining field of that remote period of antiquity will become the most important of modern

—There was a lady in the White House the other day who always goes to call on the President when she makes a wedding trip, and she has enjoyed three of these interesting excursions since Grant came in. By strange ill luck, the husband, in every case but the last, has sickened and died soon after the visit to the President. The lady is from Massachusetts, and she in-tends to persevere in her custom. She announced to one of the doorkeepers that she would be more eareful with her present husband than with those who preceded him.—Washington Post.

-From Greenland comes the story that little hamlets occupied by the de scendants of the Norsemen are in exist-ence, and that they contain a happy and contented population, uninfluenced by contented population, uninfluenced by the events passing in the outside world, and unruffled by politics or base ball. Centuries ago the coast of Greenland was the Danish fishing ground, and the country, which then boasted a less rigorous climate than that which it is credited now, was not deemed upfit for settlement. It is something to know that other than Esquimaux humanity is vegetating there. - Philadelphia Press.

-The territory of the United States where hops are successfully grown is very limited. A radius of forty miles, with Cooperstown, Otsego County, as its center, forms more than half of such territory east of the Rockies, the only other places being three of the northwestern counties of New York, small portions of Vermont and Michigan, and parts of Wisconsin. On the Pacific Coast the production of hops has increased from fifteen thousand bales in 1880 to seventy thousand in 1884, there being about one hundred and seventy-eight pounds to the bale. -Troy Times.

-In a quiet and altogether unobtrusive fashion the veteran pedestrian Spencer has completed the herculean task of walking six thousand miles in one hundred and ten days, thus entirely eclipsing the performance of the noisy, much-advertised Yankee, Weston. An obscure daily note in the columns of little read sporting papers is all that Spencer has had in the way of publicity while on his arduous journey; but until English pedestrians acquire the art of giving lectures and wearing picturesquely eccentric costumes they will not be in it, as money-makers, with their astuter, if less athletic, Yankee rivals.—London Truth.

-A French work of fiction is soon to appear in Euglish which is causing much interest, as from its peculiar con-struction and coloring it was consid-ered untranslatable. Flaubert's great story, "Salammbo" draws upon ancient Carthage for its fascinating scenes of love and war and its splendid descriptions of tropical nature. The translation by M. French Sheldon is said to preserve all the charming peculiarities of the author's pure style, who is the true founder of the naturalistic school of literature, so debased by many Freuch authors. The work will be publiehed by Saxon & Co., London and New York, with an introduction by Edward King, the American poet, and a dedication to Henry M. Stanley, the famous explorer.